

HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE

What Shipwrecked Passengers of the
Scotman Endured.

ALMOST STARVATION.

Four Days They Lingered on Biscuits
and Little Corn Beef—Some of
the Dead's Crew Turned
Rats and Rob.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Two hundred and fifty scantily clad, baggage-beset men, women and children came here on board a special train. They comprised the greater number of those who sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 14, on board the steamer Scotman, bound for Montreal, which was wrecked on the shores of the Straits of Belle Isle on Sept. 21. It was not only a tale of shipwreck they had to tell, but one of death, suffering and pillage, for 15 of the Scotman's passengers perished, all suffering cruelly from cold and privation, and almost the worst horror of all, the men who were supposed to succor and assist those committed their care in the hour of need, turned on the helpless passengers with loaded guns, compelled them to part with the few valuables saved. Captain Skrymshire and his officers were exceptions. The outrages were committed by a gang of warring rats and hangers-on, picked up on the docks at Liverpool to replace the usual crew of the Scotman, which joined the seamen's strike on the other side.

The boat struck ground at 2 o'clock in the morning. The passengers were asleep in their berths and all were awakened by the shock. A superficial examination of the ship told the captain that she would be a total wreck and that she must be abandoned.

A port life boat was launched and in this many of the women and children were placed. Hardly was it clear of the ship when it capsized, throwing its occupants into the water. Those who perished were in this boat. Some were saved, for the ship had listed to port and several women were washed back on to the deck. One woman clung to a rope for two hours before being rescued.

Meanwhile disgraceful scenes were being enacted on board. Hardly had the vessel struck before men from the stoke hole rushed into the cabin, and slitting open valises and bags with their knives, took all valuables they could lay their hands on. Several of them fired shotguns and tried to force men to leave their cabins. It is said some of the stowaway passengers joined the firemen in looting the baggage of the first class passengers. In more than one instance things were torn from fingers of fainting and dying women. Skrymshire and his officers could do nothing against the mob.

When morning came the passengers were loaded on the rocks, alongside the boat, but here a new danger of starvation faced them. A quantity of biscuits were carried on shore and on this, with a very little corn beef, over 200 persons existed for four days. Some natural springs were found, but despite this the condition of food and water brought on sickness. Many suffered from exposure. After much difficulty some oxen and chickens were secured for the women, nearly every one of whom had lost the ship in their night clothes. The passengers were obliged to climb up a rocky cliff nearly 300 feet high before they could find a place large enough to rest. Here they stayed on the rocks for four days and nights.

It was not until the 26th that the steamer Montford came along. She took 250 of the passengers and the steamer Gredian, which soon after came in sight, took the remainder, excepting four, who decided to return to England on the steamer Montford, the next vessel to appear. Forty-five of the crew also went on this boat.

PIRATES ARRESTED.

Mock of the Valuables Taken From the
Scotman's Passengers Recovered.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Twenty-three members of the crew of the wrecked steamer Scotman were arrested here Sunday laden with plunder. They arrived on the steamer Montford. Twenty police officers were kept concealed until the gangways were alongside, when they suddenly swarmed on board and in a second had rounded up the Scotman's crew. It was done so quickly that the men had no opportunity of ridding themselves of any traces of guilt. Half a dozen patrol wagons were waiting alongside and into these the sailors were hustled, amid the jeers and hisses of a large crowd which had gathered.

When the men were searched there remained not the slightest doubt of the stories of pillage and violence told by the unlucky passengers on the Scotman. The stolen goods recovered

amount to \$3000.
Other arrests will follow.
It is now believed only 11 lives were lost in the accident to the Scotman.

Capital Carrier Sentenced.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Captain Carter has been sentenced to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$3000. This is the sentence approved by the president. Captain Carter is now at Governor's Island under arrest, and his sentence will begin immediately.

YELLOW FEVER.

One New Case at Jackson and Five Cases at Centerville.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 2.—Secretary Hunter of the state board, issued a statement Friday night to the effect that one new case of yellow fever had appeared in the city on that day, the patient being Charles Elliott, a Western Union messenger boy. This is a new point of infection, the Elliott residence being on Capitol street in the heart of the business district.

Four families occupy the same house and they will all be sent to the detention camp. Business is paralyzed.

Two Cases and One Death.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 2.—Two new cases of yellow fever and one death was reported Saturday. Mrs. O. E. Wattle died from the disease.

Two New Cases Sunday.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 2.—Two new cases of yellow fever were announced in Jackson Sunday, but no deaths.

Seventy-four New Cases.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 2.—The new cases of yellow fever Friday number 74. One death reported.

New Cases at Key West.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 2.—There were 48 new cases of yellow fever reported Sunday and two deaths.

New Cases.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—The board of health reports three new cases of yellow fever here. There have been no deaths this week.

Two single cases in Plaquemine parish, 31 miles below the city, resulted in death.

Fever at Centerville.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The yellow fever dispatches to Surgeon General Wyman report three new cases at New Orleans and five persons now ill of the fever at Centerville, Miss.

Big Suits Against Cattlemen.

Austin, Oct. 2.—Attorney General Smith is preparing to institute suit against several of the wealthiest cattlemen in the state for trespass and try title to large tracts of state land which they are alleged to be occupying unlawfully. It is charged that a number of the wealthiest cattlemen in the Panhandle have many thousands of acres of state lands fenced and their large herds of cattle grazing thereon, without having paid a cent to the state. It is charged that one stockman in particular owes the state not less than \$100,000 in back rentals for state lands unlawfully occupied by him.

Crop a Failure in Cuba.

Havana, Oct. 2.—Owing to the failure of crops in the province of Santa Clara many families in the country district around Trinidad it is said, are starving. It is added that all the cats and dogs there, and even iguanas and snakes have been eaten.

Governor General Ludlow has suspended Senator Starke, a member of the municipal council of Regia, for having taken part in an anti-Spanish demonstration. Senator Martinez, the town clerk, was dismissed by the mayor for the same reason.

Wealthy Negro Assassinated.

Little Rock, Oct. 2.—Information has reached here of the assassination of Charles Wilkins, colored, near Toilets, Lenoire county, 18 miles from Lenoire. The details of the tragedy are very meager, all that is known being that he was called to the door of his house and shot down. He formerly lived in Little Rock and owned considerable property here and in adjoining counties.

Longshoreman Accidentally Killed.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 2.—George B. Guiner, a longshoreman, was killed by a falling hatch way on board the British ship Corydon, at pier 27. He was covering the hatchway when the cover slipped and plunged him into the hold, carrying him with it to the bottom of the ship. He leaves a wife and four children.

Confederate General Dead.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 2.—General A. J. Vane, who was major general in the Confederate army, died here Sunday. He came here several weeks ago from his home in Memphis, Tenn., to have an operation performed for cancer. The operation was successful and he was on his way to recovery when malignant symptoms developed.

Accidentally Used Morphine.

Texas, Tex., Sept. 30.—Misses Jessie and Nellie Mabry, daughters of the late Col. W. H. Mabry of the volunteer forces of Texas, came near losing their lives here by the accidental use of morphine for quinine. It was only the timely appearance of a physician that saved them. They are out of danger.

The highest manhood lies in dispassion, not in mere intellect.—H. W. Beecher.

The statistical summary of vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., published by Lloyd's register, shows that during 1898 the gross reduction in the world's mercantile marine of the world amounted to 1141 vessels of 820,777 tons, including all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, 322 vessels of 453,241 tons were steamers, and 819 of 367,536 tons were sailing vessels. As regards steamers, the present return exceeds the average of the preceding seven years by 615-616 vessels and 125,257 tons; as regards sailing vessels it is below the average by thirty-one vessels and 28,551 tons. The summary exhibits interesting data as to the relative frequency of the different kinds of casualty, etc., which include the existence of vessels. Stranding and kindred casualties, which are comprised under the term "wrecked," are the most prolific cause of disaster. To such casualties are attributable 42 per cent of the losses of steamers and 47 per cent of the losses of sailing vessels. The next most frequent termination of a vessel's career is by condemnation, dismantling, etc., about 20 per cent of the vessels removed from the merchant fleets of the world are accounted for in this manner. Of the remaining causes of loss, collision is the most general for steamers (15 per cent), and abandonment at sea for sailing vessels (10 per cent).

No More Duty on Imported Cotton.
A question of pecuniary interest was settled in Philadelphia the other day by the general board of customs appraisers, which met for the purpose. During the past three years a great many bodies have been shipped here from European ports, included in costly bounties. In every instance duty was collected on these bodies, despite the strongest kind of protest. Those who have had to pay the duty declared an outrage in such strong terms, that the local appraisers made up the minds to have the matter settled on and for all. With this end in view meeting of the general board was called to, and it was decided that cotton coming to any port in this country carrying bodies, should be admitted free of duty.

The scale upon which the Paris exposition is to be conducted in indicated in the fact that the catalogue will cost \$50,000 to print and will contain about 100,000 names. In competition with three firms a contract was awarded the Lemercier company at \$75,000 francs, or about \$30,000. That of the execution of 186 cost about \$10,000, or less than half the amount to be paid for that settlement the exhibition of the 1900 exposition. The catalogue will be printed in eighteen volumes, according to divisions of exhibits, and must contain the names of all exhibitors. Of the estimated 100,000 exhibitors the United States will probably have 2500, though that number could have been greatly increased had there been more space for exhibits.

With a population of exactly 206, Fervia, a village in Indiana, on the line of the Chicago & Erie railway, has twelve men who weigh more than 200 pounds, and some of them tip the beam at very nearly 300. Nor is this remarkable tendency to obesity in the community confined to the men. The stranger who visits the place cannot but be impressed as he strolls down the single business street from the station with the extraordinary number of large women. A count of noses among the feminine portion of the community who carry more than the average of adipose reveals no fewer than fifteen whose avoirdupois will range from 190 to 250.

Fortitude is certainly a valuable possession.

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M. A. Co., Dallas (4) W. N. U. 49, 1899.

AWARDED DAMAGES.

One of the Humphries' Widows Secured a Big Judgment.

Athens, Tex., Sept. 23.—In the district court here was tried the civil damage case of the widow of the elder Humphries, who was lynched by a mob in the Trans-Cedar district, against John Greenhaw, alleged to be one of the lynching party, and who is now held at Athens as a witness for the state against the men who were indicted for the crime.

The suit was filed for \$15,000 damages. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff assessing the damages at \$10,000.

There are other suits pending against the other alleged members of the mob instigated by the widow of the other two Humphries, who were lynched at the same time, and they have been continued until the next term of court.

Cotton Crop Short.

Atlanta, Sept. 30.—The official return to the state department of agriculture shows that the cotton crop in Georgia this year will be about one-third off. From estimates based on the reports from 15 counties the crop will amount to about 1,000,000 against 1,500,000 last year.

Cotton Going Up.

Atlanta, Sept. 30.—A special to the Constitution from Boston, Ga., says the farmers in Morgan, Oconee and Clark counties have finished picking cotton and are preparing to plant again. Reports from Calhoun state the crop almost a failure. As high as 75 cents has been paid for cotton in the state and it is believed 80 cents will be reached.

Sharp Competition.

Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 2.—Owing to the competition between buyers here for local factories, 71 cents was paid here for cotton. The price has been increasing very rapidly in the last few days. At Covington, La., 75 cents was paid for the staple, and Porterdale, Ga., have taken 10.00 cents.

Nine Cents Paid for Cotton.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 30.—Nine cents was paid for two lots of long staple cotton brought from 6 cents to 14 cents. Fifty bales sold here for 81 cents a pound.

A Distressing Accident.

Jackboro, Tex., Sept. 30.—Tot McConell, the little 10-year-old son of Postmaster B. K. McConell, went out in his father's pasture to kill some hares for his little sick sister, and just before night he was returning home with two or three hares he had killed and some grapes he had gathered, and when within about 100 yards of his home he let fall a bunch of grapes and in stooping to pick them up dropped his gun and it was discharged, tearing away his right foot. A man happened to be near and carried the little fellow to the house, and the attending physician amputated a portion of his foot.

Delta County Tragedy.

Cooper, Tex., Sept. 30.—News has just reached town of a tragedy that occurred near Rattan. A man by the name of Fulkerson and Jim Rider, with their families, were camped near Rattan and were clearing a tract of land for Dr. Bedford. Rider owned a race horse and he put Fulkerson's boy on the horse and the horse ran away with the boy, throwing him off and killing him. Then Rider was attacked with a knife and stabbed to death. The sheriff has gone to the scene of the tragedy, but has not yet returned.

Tremont Hotel Burned.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 30.—The Tremont hotel, situated on the east side of the public square, was consumed by flames. The structure was a three-story frame with sixty rooms. It had recently been overhauled. The building and furniture were the property of Mrs. P. E. Saraght, valued at \$3000, and she carried no insurance. The parlor furniture was saved.

Illinois and New York for Bryan.

New York, Oct. 2.—After a conference lasting some time here between Richard Croker and Mayor Harrison of Chicago, the latter announced that the delegations from Illinois and New York to the Democratic national convention will support Bryan for the presidential nomination.

Crushed to Death.

Paris, Tex., Sept. 30.—David M. White, bookkeeper for J. R. Jones Jr., a cotton merchant here, while returning from Dallas on an excursion train near Roston, fell between the platform of a chair car and a caboose on the end of the train and was crushed to death.

Engel Gun Burned.

Fredericksburg, Tex., Oct. 2.—The Engle cotton gin the Luckenbach settlement was destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved. The fire is supposed to have started in the gin by some inflammable substance becoming ignited by the saws. No insurance.

Fire in a Louisiana Town.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—A disastrous fire a Cantonina destroyed one-half of the town. Seventeen buildings were destroyed and only three stores are left on Front street. There was \$1700 insurance while the loss amounts to thousands of dollars.

HUMOR

WAS MAKING MONEY.

And He Literally Made It Hand Over Fist.

"A funny thing happened to me when I had the rent of our branch office in—well, I guess I'd better not be too definite," said a New Orleans cotton man. "Our quarters were on the second floor of a three-story building, and the rooms above were rented by a very pleasant, foreign-looking chap who passed as a chemist."

"I used to be detained at my desk quite late at night, and I had my curiosity excited by a singular noise in the laboratory overhead. It was a monotonous click-clack, click-clack, like a heavy machine."

"One day I met the chemist on the stairs and asked him what the dickens he was doing that made such a racket. 'Oh, I'm making silver dollars up there,' he said laughingly, and passed on."

"One night about a week later a city detective with whom I had struck up an acquaintance strolled in for a chat and a smoke."

"What's that queer noise up there?" he asked presently, as the usual click-clacking started.

"Oh, nothing much," I replied. "It's a friend of mine making silver dollars."

"Ha, ha!" laughed the detective. "Well, he's in a first rate business. Wonder if he wants a partner?"

"Exactly two days later the agreeable foreign-looking gentleman shipped out, and when the landlord broke open his door, lo and behold, there was a neat little counterfeiting plant as you ever had eyes out. The clicking came from a machine for feeding the coins."

"The detective was mad as blazes, but I couldn't help it. I had told him the truth!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Revised Want.

"Say, you are the man who was around here yesterday looking for a job, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, do you still want work?"

"Why, have you found a place for me?"

"Yes, just the—"

"Then I don't want it," he yelled as he ran away like a frightened deer.—Chicago Times-Herald.

He'll Come Back.

Mr. Snags—My dear, has Mrs. Penn returned that book we lent her a month ago?

Mrs. Snags—No, I must ask her for it.

"Well, hereafter we lend her nothing but the cat."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Different.

President of the French Court—You declare this on your honor as a gentleman?

French Officer—Non, monsieur le president! As an officer of le grande armee!—Philadelphia North American.

The Savage Bachelor.

The Sweet Young Thing—Did you know there is a man in the moon no longer? Some one has discovered a woman in the moon.

The Savage Bachelor—No wonder they man left.—Indianapolis Journal.

Supplied the Deficiency.

"I want you to make a statue of Marie—my wife that was," said the rural visitor to the sculptor. "but I haven't got a picture of her, can't find one nowheres, an' she's dead an' gone!"

"Thunder and lightning!" exclaimed the sculptor. "How can you expect me to—"

"That's it!" was the triumphant interruption. "That's it! Just make it like thunder an' lightning, an' you won't miss her very far!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Good Time For Sorrow.



"Hi, fellows, come along and feel sorry for Willie! He's got ter be dandiest!"—New York Journal.

Memory Stimulus.

As he was about to slum for the third time he of course recalled everything in his past life.

His countenance radiated with joy. "Ah," he exclaimed, "since I now remember what it was my wife told me to not down town today I have no further occasion to drown!"

Accordingly he swam ashore. The frivolous world saw him, wondered a moment perhaps and thought of him no more.—Detroit Journal.

Just Come.

Anna—She's awfully afraid of cows. Allie—No wonder! She's got the hay fever.—Kansas City Independent.